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A good Route on this paper will be sold at a bargain, as the Carrier designs leaving the city. Apply to-day, at the Office, No. 76 Fifth street, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

CITY ITEMS.

Buy To-Day, Great Bargains,
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store.
For the best White Lead in the city. 81 Market street.

My Policy.
"My Policy, or Johnson on the Brain," a comic Song and chorus "Slumber on Baby Dear," "Union Mar. h Militaire," for sale by J. Linnenbrink, Rochester, Pa.

Furs, Furs, Furs.
Charles H. Fanhion, No. 72 Wood street, has now open in addition to his Fall and Winter stock of Hats Caps, etc., for Gentlemen, Youths and Misses, a full assortment of Ladies' and Children's Furs. The largest and finest stock in the city, including all the most desirable qualities of Fur Muffs in great variety; Tippets, Cuffs, etc., of the latest and most fashionable patterns. Gents' and Youths' Hats, Caps and Fall and Winter Wear of every style. Misses' Hats and Caps—very beautiful and attractive. Call and examine. Charles H. Fanhion, No. 72 Wood street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street, for Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
In these "times that try men's pockets," when they scarcely know indeed, in what direction to turn with the view of securing the best Furnishing Goods for their own wear and for their sons, at anything like a reasonable (not to say rational) price, the thought has come over us that it is a duty appertaining to our vocation to point out as far as we are able the establishment in Pittsburgh where the "man" and "boy" alike, will have a chance of getting shirts, underclothing, collars, hosiery, scarfs, ties, etc., at a reasonable rate, and we unhesitatingly recommend everybody who have need of these articles to visit the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Stores of Messrs. Morcock & Putnam, No 72 Fifth street, and also under the Monongahela House.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street, for the best Medicinal Liquors of all kinds.

New and Second-hand Melodeons and Organs at Great Reductions
One 5 Octave double reed Estey Organ, entirely new—regular price, $180—$150.
One 5 Octave double reed Schoninger Organ, new—regular price, $170—$140.
One 5 Octave single reed Schoninger Organ, new—regular price $125—$100.
One 5 Octave double reed Estey Melodeon—regular price, $200—$140.
One 5 Octave piano case Bishop & Child Melodeon—second hand—$90.
One 5 Octave portable Melodeon, Prince, $65.
One 4 Octave portable Melodeon, Cabinet, $50.
One 6 Stop Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ—second-hand, $150.
For sale by C. C. Mellor & Co., 81 Wood street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street, for Market street, for Hostetter's and Drake's Bitters, cheaper than any other place.

Glass, China and Queensware.
Richard E. Breed, No. 100 Wood street, offers to the public of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity one of the most extensive and finest assortments of Glass China, Queens and Silver Plated Ware, for the table and toilet, that has ever been opened in this city. Early decorated dinner, tea and toilet sets of entirely new shapes and decorations, never before imported. Everything in the House Furnishing line is included in Breed's extensive stock. The Table Cutlery of new and novel design; Trays in great variety, rich, plain and ordinary glass ware of all descriptions; Napkin Rings, Castors of every description; Britannia Ware, including tea and coffee sets, designed sets; Cake Stands of every size and pattern; Punch Bowls, Pitchers, etc., etc. Call and examine—Richard E. Breed, No. 100 Wood street.

Bissell & Co.'s New Range.
Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street, offer to the public their unrivalled Double Oven Range, patented and manufactured by them. This Range excels all others now in the market in every detail, and is rapidly taking the place of those which have hitherto been introduced, but are found unsuitable for the wants of the Housekeeper. Bissell's Range is made expressly for burning Bituminous Coal, and possess the advantage of being easily cleaned and without creating any unpleasant dust in the apartment. As to the operation of this Range, Bissell & Co., can for ish perfectly satisfactory testimonials. It is a splendid cooking range in every respect, keeps food when warm and furnishes a constant supply of warm water. It I sold with or without the open boiler, water back and hydraulic beater, water back for the city galvanized iron reservoir boiler, and the least quantity of fuel required in chimney, width four feet; heighth five feet six inches, depth from front to back twenty-two inches. Bissell & Co., invite attention to their "Triumph" stove for coal, which is the best for cooking—both splendid kitchen stoves; also, Parlor, Office, Nursery Stoves, Fenders, Grates, and everything in the stove line.

Grent Bargains
In Ladies' Furs, at the extensive Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. At this establishment goods are sold lower than at any other House in the city. The following is a list of goods at present on hand: Ladies' Cloaks, Sable, Mink, Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Black and Brown Sables, Boston Berthas; also Gay's patent Exerser Muff, Gents's Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves; Gents' fine Silk and Cassimere Hats, and a full assortment of Boys's Hats and Caps, at lower prices than any other house in the city. Don't forget the place, No. 139 Wood street.

$30 Reward.
If the Indian Herb Doctor fails to describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balms as have no strife,
With Nature or the Laws of Life:
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men to cure their pain.

Our Father—whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills;
The simple herb beneath our feet,
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower.
Culled from the dewy Lee—
These, these shall speak with touching power,
Of change and health to me.

Office—No. 194 Liberty street, between Sixth and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street, for good Sponges, at low rates.

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.
To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are most substantially built, on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood is the best quality properly seasoned; the tone rich and powerful, and the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture consistent with excellence, and by sawing of labor on those parts, which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; many can be bought at a less price. Such pianos we do not keep, having found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and give no satisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one can buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such a good piano for the price, we have secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the best cheap piano in the market, should not fail to examine the "Emersons" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Mellor & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. end

Deafness, Blindness,
Catarrh and affections of the chest will receive special attention by Dr. Aborn, at the Merchants' Hotel. tf

Paper Sacks for the Million.
Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, No. 357 Liberty street, are manufacturing the only first class paper and cotton sacks, for putting up wheat and buckwheat flour in small bulk of from one to fifty pounds, ever offered in this market. They construct their sacks of the best quality of paper, and expressly for flour sacks, and possessing qualities which no other paper has that is used for this purpose by eastern manufacturers. It is so strong it can be made, and will stand more handling and hard usage, than the strength it endures, when put to a fair test, is really surprising, and for this reason it is very desirable. But its merits do not stop here. There are other features which the paper sacks manufactured by Kast-orn firms do not possess. Messrs. Godfrey & Clark make their sacks stronger in the method of manufacture. They are not injured or bruised by infudicious mechanical operations, nor blighted in any way in their construction. The paper is carefully prepared and the single seam made strong and perfect—able to resist even water itself. The strength of every sack is doubly strengthened by the peculiar manner in which it is folded. The sacks made in the East are weak, and especially so on the bottom. Messrs. Godfrey & Clark offer a perfect sack in this particular and challenge comparison. Another important feature is the nicety with which accumulated dust can be removed from paper sacks manufactured by them. The paper presents a smooth surface from which all dust and particles may be blown with a single breath or wiped off without leaving any trace of it behind. The sacks can be filled with other sacks. They are made of such material that the dust cannot be removed without destroying the natural beauty of the paper. Messrs. Godfrey & Clark offer additional inducements in that they are able to fill the largest orders from ten days to two weeks earlier than any other paper sack manufacturers in the country, and at the same price. Any one desiring to purchase paper sacks are now filling orders for buckwheat sacks, both paper and cotton, and, also, wheat flour sacks. The millers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and Western Virginia, are solicited to give Messrs. Godfrey & Clark's sacks a fair trial.

The Cheapest, Simplest
And best sewing Machine is Wheeler & Wilson's. They are on exhibition and for sale at No. 27 Fifth street.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1866. NO. 52.

The Duquesne and West Point Forges at Pittsburgh.

Somebody has written that there is "iron in everything we use" this is not only true, but more thoroughly true than one would naturally suppose. That common metallic substance partakes of even the blood in our bodies and the food we eat, and we hazard nothing in asserting that it is by far the most useful of the metals. Ours is an iron age in almost every sense that we may apply the saying. "Old Iron Cain was a man of might," but he never dreamed of the extent to which iron would be applied—to uses the most practical and important. It serves our purpose in everything, and yet its value has never been wholly estimated. Forging iron has always been a necessary operation connected with its preparation for certain uses. Forges differ from foundries and blast furnaces, in their products being wrought iron, while those of the latter are castings. The immense variety of articles into which iron is fashioned, requires forges of various dimensions, and many of them adapted for special purposes. Both the Duquesne and West Point Forges were established in Pittsburgh, by J. P. Haigh & Co., all the heavy shape work of the country was forged on the old trip hammer never resounded over any piece of work of much importance on this side of the Alleghenies, prior to 1861, and consequently no forging was done. The large

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1866.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ABOUT HOME.

A man could never make much of a reputation for wisdom on the simple remark that home is, on the whole, the best place for boys, yet many a wise saying that can be traced through a dozen languages and as many centuries of the past, has not one half the sound, practical sense. Many a heart-broken father would now give a fortune to have seen the wisdom of it ten or fifteen years ago. Nor need we restrict the word *boys* to the extreme of youthfulness. The truth is applicable in its full force to boys much in advance of the roundabout period. If they can just as well be kept at home till they are men, their sinews well knit and their characters of as firm a texture, by all means there let them be. Whatever their cosrsings around the great world they are to act in, let home be always the point of departure and let the word never mean aught else than the family circle under the old roof-tree.

But the boys must be educated. Some minds see in this simple proposition a further one announcing the consequent necessity of sending them from home, or even is not of this order. Circumstances may be such that the one follows from the other, but, where it is so, it is due to these circumstances, not to anything inherent in the propositions themselves. Our idea of the family is that it is in its very nature an educational institution of the very highest order. So far as it goes, and in its sphere, a sphere, too, that covers the most sacred and fundamental departments of our being, it can admit of no rivalship. It needs accessories from without, but it is a thousand pities when those accessories are so entirely wanting about home that they can be enjoyed only at the sacrifice of the blessed arts and noble sciences to be acquired under the tutelage of a judicious father, and of a mother who knows every avenue to the boy's heart, and has watched every step of his mental development.

We have, in effect, admitted that such cases occur. It would be setting too low an estimate upon the influence of public schools to say that it is never to be sought except when within the home range. Let the price be paid when it is assessed by an inevitable necessity. We only urge the supreme importance of reducing these cases of necessity to the minimum.

If a man can choose where he will be sick, he will certainly lay his head upon his own pillow at home. And yet there are instances in which one is glad to avail himself of the medical skill found concentrated in a hospital. He is living, perhaps, far off in the country, where the practitioners in the neighborhood can not be expected to be acquainted with so unusual or obscure a disease as his. So he leaves home for the hospital, but it is under the protest of all the instincts of his nature, not only as a man, but especially as a sick man. He certainly wishes he lived near enough to the requisite medical talent, to summon it to his own house, and, doubtless, his chances of recovery would be greatly improved could it be so.

The analogy needs not be drawn out. It would be regarded a very strange thing if, in a great city, no eminent physicians and surgeons could be found to minister to the ten thousand exigencies of a large population. Neither of these wealthy cities would be slow to admit that all cases beyond the merest routine of medical or surgical practice must needs be sent off to Philadelphia or New York for treatment. If by any chance such a state of things should come to exist, we should summon all our energies to gather here some of the more eminent of the profession.

Now, to come abruptly to the point, is there a shadow of reason why young men should be sent from Pittsburgh and Alleghany homes, from under the influence of Pittsburgh and Alleghany churches, pastors and associations, to get their necessary mental furniture? Shall we pack them off to some corner of the land, and by the same mail forward our generous and grateful contributions for founding and sustaining the institutions there?

To saddle one's self with all the paraphernalia of a pic-nic, tramp over miles of boulders and briers, and to eat a cold luncheon on a mountain peak, with all the deprivations of a first night's encampment and all the risks of weather, will do very fairly as a bit of romance or carriage, but as a matter of settled policy, it lacks apoicy.

If Pittsburgh has any money to spare for educational institutions—and who doubts it?—let her be as generous as she will towards the needy. But when it comes to making provision for her own sons and daughters, in the name of common sense, let her try if a thousand dollars cannot do as much at home as though it were expressed to any point beyond the ring of our horizon, however great a distance from our own hearth stones may be urged in its recommendation.

LOYALTY IN THE SOUTH.

All eyes watch for the development of loyalty in the South. This feeling of faithfulness to the General Government is promotive of all there is of good, individually, socially, educationally, commercially and politically for the Southern people. Disloyalty is arrayed against any and every good not stamped as distinctively Southern. These, then, who would do good South, find the cultivation of loyalty embracing all their objects.

Could Southern loyalists get control of affairs there, they would soon put their laws, institutions, customs, and ideas, forward upon the same line of consideration with ours. How much this means, no one can comprehend who has not had special opportunities for observation there.

Here law is supreme, there the duello was over all.

The law might be enacted, the Court with all its dignity render its decision accordingly, the offended "gentleman" could appeal to the duello, lay the opposing Judge in his grave, and go on in his criminal way at pleasure.

Public sentiment must be changed. Outside action, Northern elections, and the legislation of Congress may do much, may at least hold the South from inflicting special evils upon us, and contribute to a hange of feeling South. The dire necessities of poverty may aid the change. But these are facts whose influence may depend upon the interpretations given them. They want to be brought truthfully home to the Southern mind. Every agency or this purpose should be used; the circulation of Northern journals South; the introduction of Freedmen's schools, illustrating the capacity of the negro for improvement; the settlement here of Northern men; general and free intermingling of the people of the two sections.

Speaking figuratively, the South to-day is a diseased part of the body politic, and so tries, and burthens, and endangers the rest of the system. The Southern loyalists, black and white, are the only parts of the organism that is healthy, or in sympathy with the health, commercial, social and political, North. Their life and health are our life and health. We may forget this and neglect it; the fact remains. They hold the opinions, favor the institutions and customs which alone can give peace, security and prosperity, and make their country a healthy portion of the body politic, giving our capital and enterprise an opportunity for profitable investment. Commerce and finance understand this, however speculators may sometimes forget it.

The New York Chamber of Commerce reported that three hundred millions of capital seeking investment in the South, had been turned back by the insecurity and proscription which followed the President's defection.

Southern investment and Southern immigration, it is plain, then secure their own interest by being faithful to their principles and promoting through every means the growth of loyalty. Charity for the negro or for the support of Christianity South, could work no way more efficiently than by the cultivation of loyalty. Make loyalty predominant there, and those States will educate the negro and forward all Christian work themselves. *No instrumentality can so directly, certainly* and effectively change sentiment South as a faithful press located there.

THE Catholics of Toronto are highly indignant at the acquittal and discharge of the Rev. Mr. LUSSIER, and declares that he owes his good fortune to the fact of his being an Episcopal clergyman. The trial elevated *Mr. LUSSIER* to an unexpected pinnacle of fame. His movements are chronicled by the newspapers, as if he were a distinguished public character. We are gravely informed that he attended divine service on Sunday morning at the Church of the Holy Trinity, when Right Rev. Bishop COXE officiating. Public thanks were offered for the delivery of the prisoner from extraordinary peril. We trust the wholsome scare he had will induce the reverend gentleman to let up on his whisky.

CHANCES FOR SPECULATION IN THE SOUTH.

The attractions, of a physical kind, that make a country desirable for residence and enterprise, are abundant in the Southern States. They have a genial climate, a soil easily tilled, and affording products that are always in demand; they have ample facilities for manufactures and easy communications with markets on the seaboard. The price of land has always been less than in other sections of the country having equal advantages, and the present social condition indicates a probability that it will become still lower. To one of the specs of the case alone do we refer in this article, and we invite to it the notice of all concerned, especially the land owners of the South.

A project has been broached contemplating the removal of all the colored people, which constitute the laboring class, from the Southern States to some other locality. This may be merely the dream of some visionary friend of the negro, suggested by the unhappy condition of the race at present. But it may, quite as rationally, be deemed the feeler of some scheme of land speculation. If the latter, its favorable reception in some influential quarters of the South must be highly encouraging. Persons, not suspected at home of being insane, have caught it up as a most happy and opportune suggestion, affording a chance to the South of being freed from the negroes. Of course, no tolerably shrewd plan of speculation could anticipate the entire and absolute removal of the negro people from their present localities. Only the political blindness of the South is capable of such a visionary idea. But every degree of reduction in the number of Agricultural laborers is accompanied by a proportionate degree of depreciation in the value of land. What is land worth without hands to cultivate it?

Well, suppose them gone, or so greatly reduced in number by removals and wretched treatment as to be incapable of cultivating the land, what then? Why, the Southern dreamers tell us that foreign laborers will come in. So they will. But Northern speculators will get there before them, and buy the lands at prices agreeable to themselves. Or, if they do not, the negotiations of shrewd German laborers will secure the same advantages. They will not go there to seek work, but to seek land to work, and the land owners will be the land workers. Land divested of laborers will not support persons. The present owners of the land, if they lose or drive away the present laborers on the land, will also be obliged by necessity to part with the land itself. And so their policy to get a new set of laborers will result in their getting a new set of land owners too. But where will the present owners be?

This is no fancy. Even here in the North, the great majority of foreign citizens do not settle down with the intention of being hired laborers as long as they live. They escape that condition just as soon as they can. And many come already supplied with the means of purchasing property from the first. And the idea of their becoming perpetual serfs in the South, or of their taking the place of the slaves on sugar plantations, in the cotton fields or the rice swamps is utterly preposterous. Past experience has shown that they will not labor in the blacks, and it is proof that they will not labor in the condition that the blacks occupied. Besides, when the blacks are out of the way, if that could be, the land will be within their reach as purchasers and owners as it is in the new settlements of the West.

The true policy of the Southern land owners, therefore, is to improve and cherish the labor that they now have, by employing and paying honestly the laborers who are on the ground. If they will turn a deaf ear to the suggestions of their own passions and to the counsels of those who have led them to the verge of ruin, they may regain their lost prosperity and be independent of the schemes of speculators and the visions of political visionaries, all of which are conditioned on the folly of the Southern people.

AFTER ELECTION.

A month has passed since the election in our commonwealth. The result is "accepted" universally and honestly. The affairs of business and politics, of home and workshop, of Church and State, go on as before, quietly, peacefully, prosperously. There is no stoppage, no crash, no jar. The days are shorter and nights cooler than they were a month ago, but this can't be attributed to the Republican party or its success. Political articles have shrunk in number and extent, and develope less heat than they did before election, neither can this be credited to the Republicans. It would have been the same had the other party gained the victory in the contest. All parties acquiesce in the decisions of the ballot. It is American to do so.

The history of the country records but one exception. That was a big one. But it turned out so badly, that it is not likely to be repeated. It was foolish, it was wicked, it was not American, and the anomaly was ruinous to those who attempted it. They have "accepted" the consequences, at least they say they have. It would have been better had they accepted the case on its original ground. American people prize the free franchise too highly to discredit it by ignoring its power or resisting its decisions. Other elections were held yesterday in many States. When they are over, popular excitement will be lulled, too, as with us. The victors may feel tickled, and the losers may look sour, but all will accord in the popular decision, and our public affairs will move on quietly and safely. The vote gives them impulse and direction.

HOW WAS IT DONE?

It was stated in the New York papers lately, that by the breaking up of the great monopolising, speculating movements in that city by which the necessaries of life are kept at exorbitant prices, a very agreeable reduction was effected. Pork it was said, was reduced four dollars a barrel, wheat from five to eight cents a bushel, and corn eight cents. This is good news, if true, and we naturally feel curious to know how the thing was done. If the process has been patented, we should like to know if the "right" for our own locality is for sale, for we are here, in the midst of abundant supplies, paying famine prices for everything.

As germain to this subject, we notice in the Chicago *Tribune*, the practical working of the new plan of the live stock dealers of that city, who have formed a secret society for controlling the price of meats. They refuse to give reports of purchases and sales to the newspaper men, except in their own way, so as to keep both the farmers who raise the cattle, and the people who eat them, in the dark as to the profits made by intervening parties. Here is the result of inquiries made of five or six cattle-jobbing men, the several answers being distinguished by a dash between them.

"It thus appears that on Friday there was no material change in the market for cattle, which having was twenty-five cents lower—that it was lively and prices were firmer—that it was the dullest of the season—that it was steady."

This is the information given by the Association, instead of the accurate and reliable reports that have been heretofore given by the impartial reporters of the press. Secrecy is resorted to for the double advantage of buying low and selling high.

We have no objections to men doing a profitable business in the necessaries of life, but there is certainly some scope for the moralities of trade in that as well as in other departments of business. And if they are utterly discarded, it ceases to be a reputable business, and becomes, under the forms of trade, a fraud and robbery.

IT is understood that the Baltimore scheme failed not from any good intent of the President, but because of the position taken by GRANT and STANTON, supported, strange as it may seem, by Attorney General STANBERY, in favor of non-interference by the military, and of letting the matter work itself out in the Courts.

THE latest European bugbear is a rudimented secret alliance between the Russian bear and the Prussian split-necked eagle. These formidable representatives of the political menagerie of the old world are said to have laid out a grand programme of mutual aggrandizement. The beast is to *hug* Turkey, while the bird is to pounce on any part of Germany it fancies. It might be as well for them to remember that several other eagles, and a lion or two, may be in the way when they undertake to put this pretty little scheme into execution.

THE HORSE RACING MANIA.

Whenever New York people start any kind of idea it speedily becomes a mania with them. As a general thing they are irrational and absurd over any new sensation, indulge in it to excess, and finally run it into the ground. They have done so with the opera, with different kinds of the drama, with every species of literature, with each variety of dissipation, with Princes of Wales and Japanese Toumies, with Atlantic telegraphs and Fenian demonstrations. The latest mania there is on the subject of horse racing. Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME having laid out and pleasantly fitted up a sort of highly respectable place —where the exciting sport could be enjoyed by the upper ten, without molestation from roughs, and thieves, and gamblers—all Japonicadom and the young gentlemen who guide the flowers of that dominion through the mazes of the German, can be satisfied with nothing in the way of daytime entertainment but a constant succession of trials of speed between the fleetest coursers of the land.

To gratify this irrepressible fancy a meeting is announced to come off at this same Jerome Park to-morrow, when four races are to be decided. It is almost impossible to imagine anything more ridiculous. Think of spending the half of a bleak, biting November day in the open air, waiting by the half hour to see a contest of two or three minutes' duration. Imagine the belles' blue noses and the beaus' numbed toes. How pocket handkerchiefs will be in request with the one and whisky toddies with the other. And the poor animals! Roadsters shivering under the sheds and racers' lungs strained almost to rupturing by the rarified keen air that will rush through their expanded nostrils. What pleasure can there be in it? No horse, ridden or driven, can make good time at this season of the year; and, though moderate exercise is good for and agreeable to them, the violent effort they are forced to make, to come first over the score in a struggle for money, is liable to break down the strongest constitution among them. When cruelty—which this is—begins, sport ceases.

FRATERNAL FENIAN FEELING.

There can be no doubt that the leaders of the ROBERTS faction are acting as though they were anxious that the unfortunate men whom they duped into joining the disastrous movement against Canada, and who are now under sentence of death, should be hanged by the British authorities. They are endeavoring, in the most deliberate manner imaginable, to provoke the people of the Provinces to the highest possible pitch of alarm and resentment, knowing perfectly well that what they say and do may produce a pressure of indignant popular feeling there, that the Government will be unable to withstand. They are evidently full of the idea that an execution or two would fire the Fenian heart, and afford them the opportunity to gather in another harvest of green backs from their poor, deluded countrymen. Is it not time that this farce—or what would be a farce, were it not so cruel a prelude to what may turn out a terrible tragedy—is if not time, we say, that the curtain were rung down upon it? Are not the Democratic and Republican politicians—each for their own selfish ends, are still keeping alive the excitement among the Irish population of the country, with hints of future countenance from the Government—the worst enemies that this impulsive and easily imposed on race have ever had—excepting, of course, the unscrupulous hucksters among themselves, by whom they have been so basely swindled? How long are Celtic enthusiasm and credulity to be made the sport and profit of knaves among themselves, and shrewd calculators with whom these knaves are in conspiracy?

HOPEFUL.

BUNYAN'S character, Mr. HOPEFUL, was but a piece of sorry despondency, compared with the sanguine editor of the Richmond *Times*, who gathers grapes from thorns and figs from thistles, as though they were their natural products. He anticipates from the Presidential victories the most delightful results to the Democratic party, of which he and his Southern associates are outside members. His joy is only moderated by a double contingency, represented in his article by a couple of *ifs*. *If* the Republican party shall get into a quarrel and division, about the spoils, and *if* the Democrats shall take advantage thereof, all will yet be well. The editor comforts himself and tries to cheer the Democrats with the general sentiment that the contest between the friends and the enemies of the country may have a long time to run. That is just what we think, with the advantage of numbers, victory and right on our side, and, as the editor well observes, "the party in the race that has the best bottom will ultimately come out ahead."

BARON JAMES VON ROTHSCHILD is the head of the famous family house of that name, and supposed to be the richest member of it. Yet he would probably give nine-tenths or more of his wealth today if he could only enjoy a few more years of health. This poor man, with all his millions, cannot avert the insidious ravages of a disease, which has destroyed one eye, and will, in a short time, deprive him of the other. And then, too, like WILLIAM B. ASTOR, he cannot eat an ordinary meal, without suffering all the indescribable tortures of the most aggravated form of dyspepsia.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, regarding the Fenians as citizens either of the Irish or American Republics, thinks the Canadian Courts have no right to try them for murder. Its opinion isn't worth much on any subject. During the war it held to the theory that the loyal States had no right to coerce the South, and, after the war, that the Government had no right to imprison or try JEFFERSON DAVIS. Such a journal ought to have sufficient sense of decency to publish the news only, and refrain from disgusting the community with its perverse editorial comments.

EMPLOYMENT for the ex-rebel generals is bespoken by the *National Intelligencer*, in case of a foreign war. How would Pennsylvania Bucktails and New York Zouaves feel about obeying the orders of Mr. ROBERT E. LEE, of Indiana and Ohio boys at being required to follow the lead of Mr. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON? Somehow or other, it wouldn't seem exactly the thing, for a few years to come, anyway.

New Tracks of Commerce.

Few persons are aware that Japan and China are some five thousand miles nearer London and Paris via San Francisco and New York, than by the "Peninsular and Oriental" line, and that even now, by sailing vessel and steamer, the time gained by the former over the latter is twenty-three days. When the Pacific Railroad is built, the saving of time will be about forty days. The average time now by the English line is sixty-three days, cost $78; gold.

What Englishman, then, instead of sweltering in the torrid heats of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean thirty or forty days, where the thermometer runs higher than in any other part of the known world, would not prefer going by a shorter, quicker and pleasanter route for half the expense—a route, every mile of which, from Japan to Liverpool, is in the delightful, cool regions of the North temperate zone.

WE wonder who starts all the false rumors about this or the other prominent political leader of public opinion at the North having pronounced for the Constitutional Amendment. One by one denials come in to spoil this rose colored view of the situation. We were told Governor ORR, of South Carolina, had given in his adhesion to the reconstruction policy of Congress. A week or two ago the Washington *Chronicle* had a dozen Southern papers. Alexander H. Stephens was the next valuable recruit reported. He now declares any statement identifying him with such a change of opinion utterly without foundation, and virtually advises the Legislature of Georgia to reject the Amendment. The former rebel Postmaster General, John H. Reagan, who is said to be enthusiastic on the subject of negro suffrage, yet remains to be heard from.

AN "Irishman and a Fenian" writes to the New York *Herald* from Jersey City an emphatic indorsement of the views of O'Reilly," in his late controversy with the Registrarship of New York. He charges Miles the moral support of his countrymen, resident in the State on the opposite side of the Hudson river, and compares him to "Emmett, Lord Edward Fitzgerald we suppose he means—and Wolf Tone." It would pose be means—and Wolf Tone." It would pose be means as if General Halpine's real claims upon the sufffrages of his American fellow-citizens had been obscured by the overwhelming, superior advantage attaching to his Irish birth.

SOME human brute has matched a horse called "Captain McGowan" to trot twenty-one miles within one hour. Such prolonged tests as this of combined speed and endurance are cruel and useless. The only object to be gained is the exchange of money won and lost on bets. There ought to be some legal way of punishing the sordid, heartless fellows who would thus drive to death a lobber animal than themselves for the sake of a few hundred dollars.

THE EROTIC MANIA IN POETRY.

For more than a quarter of a century after the appearance of "Don Juan" the streams that flowed or trickled from Parnassus were singularly pure and undefiled. They did not always bound and leap and sparkle with the life and vigor which is irrepressible; nor was the music of their murmuring uniformly free from discords; but the most insignificant rivulet of them all had, at least, the negative merit of being free from any taint of nastiness. Within the past few years, however, there has been evidenced a strong tendency to foul these limpid waters once again. The school, which has devoted itself to this unworthy desecration, is not impelled by the mere reckless contempt or its own race, that BYRON cynically cherished. On the contrary, it professes a profound and psychologic sympathy with the very well-springs of human emotion—more especially of those emotions whose source is physical desire. The latest and, beyond doubt, the most gifted of the apostles of this new dispensation of erotism is Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne, who has given to the world a volume entitled "Laus Veneris, and other Poems and Ballads." No book recently published has been the object of so much curiosity, criticism, eulogy, hostility and general comment and analysis; and but little is left to say about it that has not been already said. Mr. Swinburne is, as he ought to be, a very young man, and certainly has all a very young man's fire—and faults. Mingled with the faults, however, there is a great deal of exquisite fancy, of most excellent feeling, and, occasionally, of positive genius—as that word is used in its most elevated sense, when applied to literary inspiration. No one can fail to discover in much that he has written the first workings of a master mind in the region of speculative thought, though the treasures that he brings to the surface are crude, the gold is not refined, as yet; and often the precious vein can with difficulty be extracted from the hard, valueless mass in which it lies embedded. As in the case of OWEN MEREDITH, it seems to be a besetting sin with Mr. Swinburne to affect a tone of sentimental materialism and a morbid desire to vent ideas which he is aware must place him in a state of antagonism to what are known as the conventional proprieties.

His choice of subjects calls for a large exercise of toleration; the more so, as he seems to have made his selection in a spirit of defiant disdain of the ordinary currents of public opinion. As a natural consequence he has brought upon his head an avalanche of censure the like of which has not fallen since the time when the Edinburgh Review endeavored to crush BYRON. Like Byron, he has retorted, with an elaborate and plausible communication to an English literary paper, in which he defends himself, and intimates that the ripe judgment of society on matters of this nature is not just nor to be relied on. The set of ideas he is pleased to cultivate have not been placed under ban merely because they are tainted with grossness; for there are many things from which much good may be extracted, and the purest of writers must necessarily treat of them; but Mr. Swinburne picks them out deliberately and revels in them with a relish, that can only be bred of heedstrong opposition to the received institutions upon unlimited license; yet what have we gained when we have read it? Absolutely nothing; for we all know—at least all of us who can understand Mr. Swinburne's meaning—that there is a variety of animal affection, peculiar to certain organizations, which can deaden every moral faculty, extinguish the last spark of virtue and destroy religion. Surely it is bad enough to know this, and, knowing it, to strive to steer through life, without encountering the storm and almost certain shipwreck that overtake those who thus pass, as it were, beyond their own control. It is not well that a fatal precivity of human desires should be continually exposed for our contemplation. It is perilous to tempt the weaklings with the glittering fascination of a mortal sin.

But Mr. Swinburne coquettes with this terrible problem of guilty love continually. He has depraved himself with too much meditation on unhealthy matters that are better left alone. Take his *Phaedra*, for instance. What subject should have been more irredeemably repulsive to the mind of a comparative youth, if there mind were properly balanced? And then his apostrophe to *Hermaphroditus*. What means for all that is revolting could have been found on the head to revive a fossilized creed that myths' logic excuse for the perverted manhood of the Greeks and Romans? There are several other poems, republished by Mr. Carleton from the London edition of Mr. Swinburne's volume, which are open to denunciation from the same, to deem it desirable that certain outcroppings of cerebral activity should not be openly circulated in the form of ardent and attractive pyramids of sensuous. Interspersed with these are many others that are charming, and on which we would wish to bestow unlimited praise. There cannot be a question that Mr. Swinburne shows more promise of excellence, that may mature in time to come, than any one of his contemporaries, if he will but cease his false career and look to as the successor of TENNYSON and LONGFELLOW. His errors are those which years may tone down, and, perhaps, eradicate. His beauties are of the kind that cannot fail to bloom into more exquisite form and color and fragrance, as the soil that nurtures them becomes freed from the impurities that now incumber it. It is too much like a hot-bed now, and produces a tropically rich, but rank and miasmatic sort of vegetation. Other growths will succeed: gorgeous and luxuriant enough, but less liable to taint the atmosphere which those who would admire them will have to enter.

"LAUS VENERIS, AND OTHER POEMS AND BALLADS—BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. New York: Carleton. London: Moxon & Co. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

The Ecclesiastical Exodus from Italy.

The following intelligence from the Tyrol is published in the "Augsburg *Gazette*. The number of monks and nuns, who, quitting antichristian Italy, are arriving here to take shelter under the shadow of the Concordat, is so enormous that the convents are literally overflowing and, to make matters worse, we understand that these debris of the religious societies of Italy, blown hither by the storm of revolution, think of settling in our country. At Trent and the neighborhood six large houses are marked out as destined to receive the members of the various Italian Orders. At Brixen the Jesuits from Padua have bought an extensive property, where they intend to found a college and an institution for their pupils. Lastly, a Frenchman, Count de Breda, Grand Ispector of the Jesuits, has purchased for a sum of 140,000*fr*. at Hortabise, in the Tyrol, a property, which he has placed at the disposition of the Italian sons of Loyola.

Sterling Comfort for the Pope from America.

Berlin (Oct. 20) Correspondence of London Times:

It really seems as though the events of the summer had been too much even for those of the autumn becoming what it usually is—the dead season. About a week ago General Montelello, the French commandant at Rome, received formal orders from headquarters touching the evacuation of the Holy City. At the same time, the Pope was promised the most than diplomatic assistance of Spain in case of resistance by France, and moreover, heard the gladdening intelligence from America that the loan which Messrs. Hunt and Rasen have been trying for him in the United States is all but subscribed.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—A Paris letter says: The learned Bishop of Orleans—member of the French institute, by the way—tries to prove that because a few students went to Liege last year and declared themselves Atheists, and because social science meetings have taken place at Geneva, God only knows what, it is display His wrath by destroying the crops and herds of thousands of innocent persons in France. This absurd idea unfortunately frightens the devotees and ignorant fellows, but it excites the contempt of all thinking men, and has called down upon Monsignor Dupanloup the shrewd reproof of all the democratic press. While this dignitary is making use of present events to gain new proselytes for his concrete, neither he nor his fellow divinesl is seizing the same opportunity for carrying out a long projected scheme.

FRIGHTENING CHILDREN TO DEATH.—A case of death from fright is given in the *Milwaukee Wisconsin*, which occurred at Evansville in that state. A child five years of age, when playing on the street, was threatened to be shut up in a dark room if he did not go in, and stay in the house. The child, frightened, ran in and fell in paroxysms on the floor. He begged his mother not to let the man shut him up and he would never go on the steps again. He sickenened from this night, and never recovered. When conscious he begged his mother to keep the man away, and he never would go on the steps again. And then the little fellow was dying, he said, "Papa, don't let me die, I never will go on the steps again."

MORE PRUSSIAN AGGRANDIZEMENT.—One of the most important journals of Sweden, the *Aftenbladet*, of Stockholm, speaks of a reaction which has just taken place in that country in favor of Prussia. It is known that in Sweden there exists a numerous and powerful party, bearing the name of Scandinavianists, which seeks to unite under the same sceptre the three Northern Kingdoms. This party asks whether it would not be for its interest to draw near to a country which, like Italy, holds out an example, and to which, besides, community of origin, opinion and manners, attaches it. Prussia, it will be seen, is alluded to.

THE Roman Journals announce that on the 9th of the present month the Holy Father received by the electric cable, from the city of Baltimore, the salutations and good wishes of forty-seven Bishops and Archbishops assembled in council in that respectable seat of American Catholicism. The dispatch was dated at 11:20 o'clock before noon, and was received at 3:30 o'clock the same day. This extraordinary feat has surprised the devoted priesthings of the Eternal City as much as would a dozen winkling Medonnas.

NEW YORK BEFORE ELECTION.

Reception of Governor Curtin in Brooklyn and New York—The Outrage on Free Speech—The Kiary and Trouble.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, November 5, 1866.

To-morrow will tell the story of the great contest in this State. Whilst, as in your State, the Johnson Democracy professed to be confident of success, and are working with the most reckless and determined energy to elect Hoffman, the betting men report that they can get no takers among the unterrified, and the general honest impression is that Fenton will roll up a majority somewhere from ten to twenty thousand. Some careful calculators place it above the latter figure—but ere this reaches you the telegraph will put you in possession of the great facts.

The Congressional changes will probably still keep the relative strength of the parties as it now stands.

The last few days has developed an immense enthusiasm among the people on the side of the Republicans. The meetings have been the largest ever known, and the speeches of the many men of mark who have been here of the most radical type. The reception of Governor Curtin, at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, was a perfect ovation. That house was filled to overflowing, and when the Governor was announced, the most ardent enthusiasm prevailed for several minutes, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and cheering lustily. His speech was splendidly received, and after he concluded the audience of 3,000 persons outside demanded to hear him. Again he addressed them triumphantly greeted, and he was forced to acknowledge himself somewhat embarrassed by the extreme warmth and unexpected ovation which met him at every point. He cannot soon forget Brooklyn.

He appeared again on Saturday at the City Hall Park before one of the largest assemblages ever held there, and it was significant of his popularity here that the ruffians who would not permit General Butler to speak, listened without a murmur of disapprobation to his Curtin's remarks, though his utterances on that, as on other occasions, were of the most unequivocal order. He denounced the conduct of the rowdies who refused to permit the exercise of free speech, and predicted that the scene they had just witnessed would be remembered by all good men at the polls.

Whilst Butler was afforded an opportunity of hurling defiance in unmistakable language at the Hiffman crowds gathered at this meeting, and the Republicans partly made new converts, the outrage committed on Mr. Kiary at night, it was supposed that Horatio Seymour was the last of the cowards who would marshal such "friends" to stifle free speech and disgrace the great commercial metropolis of this nation.

The people here are much with intense interest the movement of affairs in Baltimore. It is stated—to-day that reactionists cannot be defeated quietly, but it is certain that Governor Swann & Co., will be held to a strict accountability if it not is involved.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Eaton (Ohio) *Register* describes a singular and fatal accident, which occurred in that place. Lucy C. Stephens, a daughter of John W. Stephens, fell while carrying a glass lamp, which set fire to her dress. The flames burned her neck, severing the carotid artery and jugular vein, and the poor girl soon bled to death.

The Leavenworth Coal Company, after years of persistent effort, have at length succeeded in reaching the coal vein which, on geological principles, should have been reached at about this depth. The shaft, within the bore, has penetrated below six hundred feet, and the first coal strata of any magnitude is a vein of three feet in thickness. This verifies the statement of geology, and is the indication that at about fifteen feet below the present shaft they will find a coal bed at least six feet in thickness.

A poor fellow named Robert Eagan was picked up in the streets of St. Paul, insane, and sent to the hospital. His wife died a few weeks ago when she had been confined in the asylum. The night before last he had spells of insanity on the streets, ringing doorbells, and asking for admittance wherever he saw a light, and hiding different amounts of money in different places. One sum of $40 he placed under the door mat of Bishop Grace's residence. His money was all recovered and placed in safe hands.

The American Missionary Association at Galesburg, Ill., last week, before adjourning adopted resolutions expressing the determination to prosecute the work among the freedmen with greater zeal, and calling upon the churches to aid in the labor which shall be unsectarian, though evangelical. It was voted that the Association would endeavor to raise $40,000 in cash during the ensuing fiscal year.

Extensive preparations are being made by the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Indianapolis for the National Convention that is to be held there on the 20th inst. It is intended to make it a great affair.

PERSONAL.

—Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, for fifteen years a member of Congress, an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Tennessee against Andrew Johnson, and for a long time a leading spirit in Influential, able and eloquent leader of the old Whig party of Tennessee, died near Nashville on the morning of the 24inst.

—Sir Morton Peto had gone before his constituents at Sudbury, and given explanation in reference to his connection with the London Chatham and Dover Railway. He says he may have been foolish in endeavoring to support the company, but he has not been dishonest. The re-action which he addressed unanimously passed a resolution declaring his explanations to be satisfactory.

—J. W. Carney, State Center, F. B., of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, has issued a call to the publishers of Democratic papers in the several readiness for any action that may be deemed necessary to avert the sacrifice of the residents of Fenians in the hands of the Canadian authorities. He warns them to be prepared for any emergency, in case the United States Government fails to procure the release of the condemned.

—Hon. Archibald McAllister, of Pennsylvania, George L. Prentiss, and Jo. N. S. Moore, of Kentucky, are the commissioners appointed to settle the claims of loyal slaveholders in Kentucky whose slaves went into the Union ranks. Mr. Hickley has written a letter to an anxious inquirer, in which he says of the maximum amount fixed by law ($300) that it does not by no means adequate compensation for loyal men, but if rebels and traitors, or even men of doubtful political status, were to be made beneficiaries of the law fund, I should regard three cents as excessive."

—The New York *Observer* says: "The Rev. Mr. Grammer, an Episcopal clergyman, of Baltimore, is reported to have had a very narrow escape from an awful death, in Switzerland, a few days ago. The mule on which he was riding went over a frightful precipice and was dashed to pieces. Mr. Grammer caught hold of the limbs of a tree, and was saved."

Important to Tailors.

A clothing house of Philadelphia having made inquiries of the Treasury Department relative to the revenue tax on clothing, received the following answer, which will be found of interest to persons engaged in the tailoring business:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE } COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, } WASHINGTON, October 30, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 26th inst., relative to the liabilities of tailors, has been received. In reply I have to say that under the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 2, 1866, the ready clothing, etc., was six per cent. ad valorem. And a tailor exclusively engaged in manufacturing to order, as custom work, and who purchases the trimming materials, did not exceed $1,000, was exempt from duty. Under the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, the fact is two per cent., and the tailor exclusively engaged in manufacturing to order, as custom work, whose gross receipts, including materials, did not exceed $1,000, was exempt from duty. Under the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, the fact is two per cent., and the tailor exclusively engaged in manufacturing to order, as custom work, whose gross receipts, including materials, did not exceed $1,000 per annum, is exempt from duty. When the work exceeds in value the amount of labor, party manufacturing to order, as above, can have no claim to the exemption under section thirty-four, but is liable to a tax of two per cent. ad valorem on the entire amount of his manufactures, unless he may be entitled to the exemptions under the provisions of section ninety-three of said act. The tax on clothing is in all cases on the entire cost of the same, including material, labor and profits, and not on the increased value given to the materials by making, or, in other words, on labor alone. This is the case when a tailor makes clothing from materials furnished him by his customer, as well as when he furnishes the materials himself. In this case he has the right to charge the tax to the customer furnishing the material.

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

The Southern Exiles in Mexico—Card from Gen. Price, Governor Harris and Others.

The Nashville *Union and American* publishes a card addressed to that paper, and dated Carlotta, Mexico, October 16, signed by twenty-five of the Southerners, who have colonized there, and denying the report that the village had been sacked and burned, and that a large majority of its citizens carried off as prisoners by the Liberals. They state that they have not been molested, and that the colony is prospering, the only enemies that they had to fear being the petty bands of robbers to be found there, as in all other Spanish countries. About twenty American colonists were suprised, captured and robbed at Omenica, and carried off as prisoners by a band of guerrillas in May last, and about a week after seven or six other Americans met the same fate at the hands of a squad of the same band at La Penala, but these places are not on the direct route to the city, for by right but twelve miles distant from Carlotta, and within three miles of each other. These Americans had "signalled" upon the band held by the Liberals as a sort of outpost; and some natives who had been harshly treated by some of these soldiers complained to this guerrilla band, who detained the Americans as prisoners for a few weeks. Upon their release, and the presence of Garcia, of the Liberal army, they were set at liberty, the party that captured them being severely denounced for having interfered with them. The card says: "The Imperial Government is giving to colonization all the encouragement that could be reasonably expected or desired at its hands. The Liberal party we are satisfied, is not disposed to oppose or retard colonization."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* is dissatisfied with the present relations between our Government and that of the Hawaiian Islands. It says when the brother of the present sovereign was traveling in this country some years ago he received social indignities on account of his color, which prejudiced the royal family against Americans. Since then the influence of the Englishmen and Frenchmen in the islands, and have alienated their people by sending thither unfit diplomatic representatives, and that the movement to make the Hawaiian government less popular and more despotic has not failed to increase the good feeling between it and resident Americans.

THE Directors of a street railroad company in New York, has tried to carry matters with a high hand. Late last Saturday night, when it was too late to get out an injunction against them, they laid their track across the foot of Broadway, where Barnum's Museum used to be and which is so crowded, at all hours of the day, as to be scarcely passable. Early on Monday they were enjoined by the Courts, but they persisted in running their cars, and have rendered the motives liable to process for contempt.

General Grant and the Baltimore Troubles.

The Baltimore *Commercial* of Monday had this paragraph:

"It is the particular desire of General Grant—as we are authorized to say—that any proposed gatherings calculated to prolong the undue excitement under which the city has labored be *indefinitely postponed*. Penetrated with a due sense of the narrow escape we have had from public disturbances injurious to the welfare of the city, we doubt not but that our citizens will duly observe the wishes of one whose earnest desire to adjust difficulties here has proved his filet dalip for our people, his desire to really serve them."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* remarking on the same subject, says: "It is of course impossible to pronounce positively upon its cause, but there are facts enough known to warrant the belief that the President has failed in plunging General Grant into his Maryland complication, and that the latter has resisted, or at least has strongly remonstrated against the scheme of Governor Swann being carried out with Federal bayonets."

e Daily Commercial

ITTLE JERRY, THE MILLER.

ooth the hill you may see the mill,
wearing wood and crumbling stone,
Where Jerry grinds and clattering mills
at Jerry, the miller, is dead and gone.

r after year, early and late,
like to wear and winter weather,
rocked in the storm and caulked the gate,
ht mill and miller grew old together.

the Jerry ——was all the same—
ays loved him well who called him so;
whether he'd ever another name,
already ever seemed to know.

as "Little Jerry," come grind my rye!"
d "Little Jerry, e'en grind me my wheat,"
"Little Jerry," still the cry,
Von matron bold and maiden sweet.

as "Little Jerry" on every tongue,
ad thus the simple truth was told:
Jerry was little when he was young,
nd he was little when he was old.

what it size he chanced to lack,
try made up by being strong;
eaven a sack upon his back,
a thick as the miller, and quite as long.

ays busy and always merry,
ways doing his very best,
ciable was little Jerry,
he uttered well his standing jest;

how well you grind my corn, I say ye!"
Nay," quoth Jerry, "you needn't scold;
I leave your grist for half a day,
ill not wet but you'll be boiled."

w Jerry lived is known to fame,
at how he died there's none may know;
t within the memory of the same
ciable was little Jerry,
he uttered well his standing jest;

Then 'twas whispered mournfully
the wind came round the mill,
Death had come and he'd cried to see,
d till the mill stood still,
Dear little Jerry," was all they said,

ay laid him in his earthly bed—
e miller's dead he's only dead—
to dust ——the person said,
nd all the people wept at once.

he had shunned the deadly sin,
nd not a grain of over-toll
d ever dropped into his bin,
o weigh upon his parting soul.

neath the hill there stands the mill,
d wasting wood and crumbling stone
e he Lies in a nameless grave-yard still,
at Jerry, the miller is dead and gone.

ARRAE E CASE OF FRIGHT.

n's Hair Turned White in a Night.

Paris correspondent of the *Nation* s the case of a well-known mining ner, who is vouched for as being h of talent and education, of cool and odical temperament, and about thirty of age, and has become, most unexlly to himself, the hero of a nine days' wonderment on the part of the Parisfrom the fact that his hair, black and ly Australian, has been whitened in a night under the impression of a o.

o should not give place to the narra- of this singular adventure," says the r of the *Pays*, in whose columns the ent was originally mentioned, "were t that Mr. C—— is personally well n to us as a truthful and honorable and has himself furnished us with count we publish, affirming on *oath* absolute exactness of every detail in given."

m the account thus given to the pubappears that M. C——, when inspecta certain mineral tracts in Brittany, d one night at a little roadside inn a hundred yards distant from a mine h he had never seen, but which he osed visiting next day. Having walkany miles in the course of the day, ——, on reaching the inn, felt tired, ccordingly went to bed early, fell n at once, and dreamed, he asserts, llowing dream: He thought he had been appointed to the managership mine in question, and he was busy perintending the work of the miners, the cover of the mine appeared on round. This man, rough and ill-bred, ssed the new manager rudely, reching him with his inactivity, addingsisted of shrugging there, with your folded, seeing other men work, you etter go down into the mine and draw lan of it, as you engaged to do." He will go down begin the drawings at " replied the young engineer, hurt annoyed at the manner of his em-.

cing himself forthwith in the basket, lered the men at the windlass to let down into the mine. This was done; asket reached the bottom, and there ioning a couple of the workmen to le him with their lamps, he explored arious galleries of the mine, and, ng made a plan of the whole, returned to the bottom of the shaft, got into asket, and gave the signal for the asn.

As he placed himself in the basket emarked the great fidelity of the which served to hoist it, and calcuthat, the mine being unusually deep, scent could scarcely be accomplished n than a quarter of an hour.

had been now rolling thus for two or minutes when, chancing to raise his he recoiled what seemed to him to be rascal of the rope by which he was drawn up. Startled by this appearhe fixed his eyes on the portion of pe which had attracted his attention, now distinctly that the rope was cut- feet above his head, just out of reach hand. His terror at this discovery ech that he nearly fainted. Rousing elf by force of will, from the stupor h benson which had so nearly overhim, he commanded himself to calmand set himself again to examine the

Perhaps he was mistaken; he would again. But no; he was not mistaken, rope had rubbed against some projn of the rocky walls which hemmed in, and its strands were untwisting y but visibly. At the injured point thickness of the massive cable was alr reduced to less than an inch.

e unfortunate man felt that his doom sealed; the conviction of the utter lessness of his position chilled him to ery marrow of his bones. His trial l on, but his tongue seemed frozen. over, he felt that, even if he could s himself heard which was totally ssible, as he was now half way up,) man aid could reach him. Looking ards, he could see the daylight at the th of the shaft, but distantly, like a . Gazing downwards, over the edge e basket, at a depth that it made him y and sick to look down to, he could the so many glow worms, the lamps e miners. And the basket, meantime, nted higher and higher every instant, rope creaking audibly under the inlong strain of the ascent. The unfortuengineer saw clearly that there was ossibility of escaping the horrible fate ing lost, and almost certain death ds that would elapse ere the breakf the rope must precipitate him into earful void below. Such was the hority of his anguish that he was tempted ridge its duration by throwing himdown at once, instead of awaiting any ible inevitable instant. As he hesi- d, longing yet fearing to take the fatal , the basket reached the mouth of the . He was saved! With a loud cry passed from the basket, leaving it at once more the solid earth beneath eet.

e horrible adventure was only a m; but M. C—— was trembling, exted, bathed in perspiration, and incapable of making a movement or uttering und. After a time he recovered his and was so far master as able to ring help. The people of the inn hastened bey the summons, but could not at recognize their customer of the preevening, for his luxuriant raven had become perfectly gray. And, nger than even this physical evidence e violence of the emotions he had unone during his troubled slumbers, lay upon his bed, and evidently vn by his own hand, a plan of the acnt mine which he was to visit on the wing day, but which he had never and of which the internal arrangements d no idea; and this plan, so unaccountably produced, proved, on examinaof the mine, to be absolutely correct very particular.

s much for the story vouched for by of the five "leading journals" of this tal; its explanation I leave to the inuity of your readers."

he Best Dressed Man in Paris.

young English barrister has succeedn marrying Mlle. R——, the wealthheiress in Paris, and connected with of the highest families. The young was known to possess an undistinhed weakness for a well dressed man, by loudly expressing this opinion, been of more service to the tailors of la within the last year than Count say, in double the space of time. The ister had many rivals, but the most ciidate was a gentleman acknowledged e the most approved dandy in Paris. lady selected these two to decide from, invited them both to her *chateau*. The nchman declared to his friends that he nt to cut the matter short at once by tching the Englishman by his dress the latter would retire from the field hed to let things by the superior skill he determined to manifest on the occa-. The Englishman said nothing, made oast, but accepted the invitation, and, ther, by the same train, the two rivals Paris for the seat of war. It so hapd that the French dandy had nished himself with a regular sment for the occasion from the great English tailors, in the —— ce Helder, and the English tailor, of sheer competitionism, had bid h——— of what it was composed. A sudden flashed across the brain of the ster. His servant, one of the same hypocritical *rue* valets, for whom don was always famous, is something ut the height and size of the French endu. Mr. H—— immediately orded for this ally the exact counterpart of ry suit already ordered by the Marquis a H——. The first day, at dinner, the e young marquis was rather disconted when, upon entering the dining m, his glance alighted upon the very counterpart of himself, standing still and ll-contented, behind the Englishman's r; and he looked angrily at his rival see if any insult was intended; but the glishman was too intent upon making mself agreeable to the lady to notice his ed temper. The second day the same ng was enacted, although our hero had pletely changed even the style of his ts for *demain*; and again was the same honor displayed during the whole of ner, while Mr. H—— was profiting the silence of his witty rival. The third and fourth repetitions were too ridiculous. The young marquis, too clever and too much the man of the world not to feel the absurdity of his position, prudently withdrew.

A Romantic Scene.

The scene was enacted at Berlin on the morning of the entrance of the victorious troops. A young and distinguished officer of the Cuirassiers, who had received a cut of a saber from an Austrian Uhlan, was paying a visit to his *fiancee*, a young lady attached to the Queen's household. Her lover entered her *salon* in his full uniform, and wearing his helmet, but on taking his seat near his fair lady-love, he took off his helmet and put it on a small table in front of the fire; so, notwithstanding all the enthusiasm of the principals, the day was excessively cold. By some sudden movement, however, the young officer upset the table, and the helmet rolled into the fire. There was a scream and an exclamation of horror. The scream was, of course, feminine; the expression of dismay, however, was masculine, caused by seeing the horse-tail of the helmet catch fire and burn away in an instant. To join his regiment and pass the King wearing a winged helmet and ons guiltless of horse-tail was utterly impossible, and and still less was it possible to absent himself on such a day. The exasperating fact was that the helmet was burnt behind; the wing and the cord would have therefore imagine that he had received a shot while flying from the enemy. Needless to remark, that every shop in the city was closed. Suddenly Romeo's fair Juliet started, seized a pair of scissors, and, in fewer seconds than it takes me to write, cut off the whole of her magnificent *chevelure d'amour*, and with marvelous ingenuity fastened it to the scorched helmet. Thus, Graf von —— rode at the head of his squadron of Cuirassiers with a flowing trophy of love and devotion such as one would have thought a Roman woman of old alone would have parsed with; but this indeed was love, was fair Prussian, and in the midst of the prosaic nineteenth century.

About Potatoes.

At a late sitting of the Paris Academy of Science, M. Guerin-Meneville sent in a paper on a kind of *acarus* that has made its appearance in potatoes. He states that the two months of rain we have been afflicted with, and which have caused such injury to agriculture, have exercised a highly noxious influence on the potato. The author having made some experiments for Messrs. Owen, of Sandy Hook, found them invested with myriads of acari belonging to the species described by writers under the name of *Pamphylus Zeodes*. He was persuaded that by killing this immense quantity of these insects devolved in less than a week. The floor of the room in which his potatoes lay was literally covered with a layer of these acari, giving it the appearance of a grayish animated dust. A considerable quantity of them might be collected in a short time. M. Meneville had not forgotten to send some, that had been swept together in a few minutes with a feather. This acarus has its enemies, in the shape of larva as well as perfect insects, which on this occasion came flocking to the spot, and feasted on their prey with visible relish, while the acari attached themselves in vast numbers to the bodies of their assailants, while their own race were being devoured by the latter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ A SOLDIER WHO HAD LOST the use of his limbs from Rheumatism has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by one bottle of BRYCALE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is the wonder of the age. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend the trial to all persons out of doors to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent*.

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat Colds, Coughs, Dysentery, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood and Pulmonary diseases generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Heading from the Kidney and Bladder, Fever and no few complaints. For Piles and Salt Rheum it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

oct1-y m Tu Th Sa

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Last four nights of the great actor,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Who will appear in his own great Extravaganza, of COLLEEN BAWN, ASSISTANT LIAR, produced with new scenery, magnificent costumes brought from the metropolis, introduction of the fairy dancing tableaux, machinery, &c.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,
To conclude with the new 3-act drama, entitled
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 2 o'clock. Grand Family Matinee, on which occasion a young gentleman of this city will appear in Shakspeare's Tragedy of RICHARD III.

GERMAN THEATER,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On THIS EVENING, November 7th,
Will be presented the grand Comic piece, entitled
DIE MASCHINENBAUER.
Tickets to be had at the THEATER OFFICE, or at CHAS. MERRITT'S, 32 Grant street.
no7

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
ASTONISHING SUCCESS of the New Company, all of whom appear this evening in conjunction with
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES,
In an entire new selection from their inexhaustible Repertoire of
BRILLIANT MUSIC HALL ACTS.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing to have small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by having their orders at the "Commercial" office, or sent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have been a reliable one of the same.
no25-1

MERCHANT TAILORS.

OVERCOATINGS—
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
FINE CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,
FINE ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
FINE FRENCH BEAVERS,
FINE MOOSE BEAVERS,
FINE TRIPLE BEAVERS,
FINE BUSINESS COATINGS,
AT
H. SMITH'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
no5 84 WYLIE STREET.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL—
COREY & CO.
Have established a COAL YARD AND DEPOT at the siding of Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, near Rosey & Co.'s Copper Works, Pitt township, and are prepared to furnish
Lump and Nut Coal and Slack
Of a superior article, at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
All orders left at the office at the above place or addressed to them at their works, Braddock's Field Post-office, will be promptly attended to. Can be had either the Pennsylvania Central or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
no6-99

COKE, COAL, LIME—
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
YARD—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE—NO. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
OSCAR F. LASH, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipments of COAL on the Ohio River.
COKE Wood. 1028

CRACKERS.
J. SHEPHARD,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
CRACKERS,
BY STEAM, AT
NO. 317 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS.

DEN, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY. Opening with a fine assortment of Wade & Butcher's superior Hollow Ground and Plain Razors, for sale by
JAMES BROWN,
no5 y136 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.
Continued enthusiasm. Last night of
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
New Scenes, New Music,
New Properties, New Wardrobe,
And great cast of characters,
THURSDAY—Benefit of W. M. Ward, Stage Manager.
FRIDAY—Second scenic event of the Season—The romantic drama of the Romance of a Poor Young Man.
Saturday Afternoon—Grand 25 cent Matinee.

MASONIC HALL—
THE LAST WEEK,
THE LAST WEEK,
OF THE GREAT
Arabian Nights
ENTERTAINMENT!
This unparalleled exhibition, which has already created such a furore in this city, will positively close this week, as other engagements precludes the possibility of a longer stay. Being engaged to re-open in London, at St. James's Hall, for a season of eighteen weeks, it will shortly leave this country for England, never to return.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
AND ON
Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons
At 2 o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents.
CLOSING POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.
Admission—25 CENTS.
Doors open at half past 6 o'clock.
Exhibition commences at half past 7 o'clock.
no6

YOUNG MEN'S
Mercantile Library Association,
THE LECTURE COMMITTEE
Announce their intention of offering a COURSE OF LECTURES, as usual, during the coming season. They have made arrangements with the following well known persons:
JAS. E. MURDOCH,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
Dr. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE,
THEODORE TILTON,
GEN. ALEX. K. McCLURE,
GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND,
P. T. BARNUM,
HENRY VINCENT, of England,
JOHN G. SAXE,
HORACE GREELEY, and others.
BAYARD TAYLOR, WENDELL PHILLIPS and FOUR BELOW OWEN, will complete the list.
Season Tickets entitling the holders to Reserve Seats at these Lectures, for which none may be secured, can be had of the members of Committee and at the Library Rooms.
Price, as heretofore, $3 00.
JAS. B. SCOTT, | BENJ. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT, | THOS. S. MILLIGAN,
O. P. SCADE, | OLIVER LEMMON,
JAS. R. MORGAN, | Committee.
oct6-8

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, under excellent improvement, on which there are erected a Frame Dwelling of 5 Rooms, Barn and Stabling and Spring House, with a never failing spring. There are two orchards of grafted fruit, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c. The property is situated 1½ miles west from Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Penna. Terms easy. For further information apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of WM. D. BAILES, Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.
oct25

VALUABLE
Real Estate in Beaver County
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale at a low price and on reasonable terms his FARM OF ABOUT 600 ACRES, situate in south Beaver township, about three miles southwest of Darlington, Beaver county, Penna., about 140 Acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good large two story Stone Dwelling House, large Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Granary, Carriage House, Spring House, &c. The buildings in good repair. Plenty of good Fruit Trees on the premises. For further information inquire of the undersigned, residing on the premises, or H. RICE, Esq., Beaver.
oct6-saw3w JOHN ROBERTS, Sr.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
FOR SALE—
Elegant Residence in Allegheny city, on Washington street near East Common, being the late residence of John Bissell, Jr., Esq. The lot is 70 feet front on Washington street by 300 feet deep. The house is a two story dollar Brick, containing 8 Rooms, and furnished with all modern conveniences, with brick Stable and Carriage House in rear.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no1 No. 104 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
Those three very desirable Building Lots on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny City. Corner Lot 24 feet front by 120 feet deep. Two Lots 24 feet front each on West Common and 240 feet to a street.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct30 No. 104 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
That very desirable Building Lot on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny, having a front of 70 feet on West Common and 240 feet on Ridge street.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct30 No. 104 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad. Lots 4 acres each, House containing four rooms. 4 Lots 4 Acres each, all within three minutes' walk of Station. Also, Lots and six minutes walk of House Railroad. For further part enquire inquire of JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct2 No. 104 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD timber land, all level and under a high state of cultivation. Log and frame house, and can be worked by a sawing machine. Large two-story frame house, and large frame barn, good orchard of all kinds of fruits. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Fairview. The place is underlaid with a 3½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct2 No. 104 Fourth street.

HOTELS.

THE
REVERE HOUSE,
(Late Odd Fellows' Hall)
No. 61 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
P. WORSLEY, Proprietor.
This new and commodious Hotel has just been opened. It is centrally located in the commercial portion of the city, Allegheny, and in the immediate vicinity of all the Railroad and Steamboat Depots. It is newly furnished throughout, and is one of the most comfortable and desirable Hotels in the country. The
REVERE HOUSE DINING SALOON,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT,
Is bount fully supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Mr. Worsley has had extensive experience with the wants of the traveling and local public, and personally superintends the entire establishment. He is now prepared to
FURNISH SUPPERS
FOR BALLS, PARTIES, etc., at the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
☞ ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. no2

BINGHAM HOUSE,
Eleventh and Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS WITH ALL THE APPOINTMENTS OF A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
CURLIS DAVIS, Proprietor.
oct3-ly6TM

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
BAKER & PARLEY.
au30-3m

ATTORNEYS

L. P. STONE,
Attorney-at-Law,
AND
CLAIM AGENT,
115 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
OFFICE,
CHAMBER, AND
DINING-ROOM SETS,
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured Furniture in store.
no1-ym

LITHOGRAPHERS.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & Co.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,
THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bill heads, circulars, show cards, drafts, maps, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh.
au4-ly

STEAM GAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Gauges and Low Water Detector. Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Star Gauges. Eastman's and other approved Gauges.
Clarke's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Gauges tested, repaired and adjusted.
43 & 45 FIFTH ST. & 6 GRANT.
ap27-ly-K W&F Agent for the above 17th Third st.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS, SILKS, LACE GOODS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
77 and 79 Market St.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.
oct

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

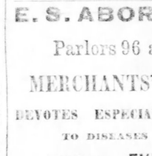
NEW FALL GOODS
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Hat Trimming Ribbons,
Rich and original Lace Goods,
Real Laces of All Kinds,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
Imitation Laces—a splendid line.
Nainsook, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin.
Linen, Lawn and Cambric, Irish Linen.
Gloves—all new and attractive styles.
Hosiery—a complete assortment.
Ladies' and Children's Spring Vests and Drawers.
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season.
Berlin and American Zephyr.
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors.
Bradley's Skirts of every size.
Fancy Articles and Notions.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere.
All Goods being purchased direct from the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern jobbing house.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
no19 19 Fifth Street.

MEDICAL

WM. J. KANE.....SAM'L R. DRUIT
KANE & DRUIT,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold low as any house in the West.
oct23

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECEIPTS.
jy8

PARK & BRILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

E. S. ABORN, M. D.
Parlors 96 and 97,
MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
DEVOTES ESPECIAL ATTENTION
TO DISEASES OF THE

EYE
AND
EAR,
AND THE ORGANS OF THE CHEST,
Embracing all Acute and Chronic Maladies of the Eye, Diminution or Loss of Hearing, Cold in the Head, etc. Deafness, Roaring and Buzzing in the Ears, discharge from the Ear, Catarrh, Diseases of the Nose, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Affection of the Heart and Stomach.
oct26

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of T. M. MILLER & SON, Pittsburgh Water street, was dissolved on the 20th day of October, 1866, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm will please present them for settlement to
GEO. N. ARMSTRONG, or
T. M. MILLER,
Surviving partners, at the old stand, No. 90 Water street.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between C. Lukens, O. H. P. Williams and George Howard has been dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm will be settled by either party at the old stand, No. 139 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Lukens having claims against the said firm will please present them for settlement to the undersigned.
C. LUKENS,
WILLIAMS & BREWER.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of Sculty, Bigler & Williams, for the manufacture of Lumber, at the Rochester Saw and Planing Mill, are prepared to furnish Lumber of all kinds at short notice. They have constantly on hand a large stock of Lumber of all descriptions, also Shingles, Lath, &c.
R. F. SCULTY,
O. BIGLER,
O. H. P. WILLIAMS.
oct15-W&S-ly

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE BASSETT, ALFRED M. PEARSON and ALEX. W. MORROW, in the Box Manufacturing business was dissolved on the 12th of October inst., by the retirement of ALFRED M. PEARSON. The business will be continued under the same name and style of BASSETT & MORROW.
GEO. E. BASSETT,
ALEX. W. MORROW.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned firm of MILLER & RICKETSON was dissolved by the decease of W. RICKETSON, 2d inst.
The business will be continued as heretofore by Wm. Miller, to whom all losses incident to the late firm will become liable and those having claims present them for settlement.
WILLIAM MILLER,
October 16, 1866—oct17-TTS

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ASCHBACHER, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of
HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,
At the old established Stands of Frederick Aschbacher and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, where they will be pleased to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
C. ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM AESCHBACHER.
oct3-ym

FURNITURE.

W. J. MYERS.....W. C. HOPPER.....C. A. M. MYERS
MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(Successors to R. E. Bulger.)
No. 45 Smithfield st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
OFFICE,
CHAMBER, AND
DINING-ROOM SETS,
Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured Furniture in store.
oct1-ly

LITHOGRAPHERS.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & Co.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,
THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bill heads, circulars, show cards, drafts, maps, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c., &c. Nos. 72 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh.
au4-ly

STEAM GAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Gauges and Low Water Detector. Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Star Gauges. Eastman's and other approved Gauges.
Clarke's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Gauges tested, repaired and adjusted.
43 & 45 FIFTH ST. & 6 GRANT.
ap27-ly-K W&F Agent for the above 17th Third st.

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE
CARR,
M'CANDLESS
& CO.
94 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the
Dry Goods Line,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many
SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of
Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings
bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.
FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.
White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.
NOTIONS,
A Full and Complete Assortment.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

FALL
FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS!
Will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will EVER RETAIN their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where the poor ordinary Skirts are CAST ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE ELEGANCE, STRENGTH, and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city For sale by all retailers who sell first-class Skirts.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms and Office: Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 292 and 294 READE STREETS, New York.
oct1-3m

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
Nos. SPENCER..... JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. no31-ly

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

R. & W. Jenkinson,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
TOBACCO
SNUFF AND SEGARS,
Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.
Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

BRASS FOUNDERS, &C.

JAMES OLD,
BRASS FOUNDER AND PIPE FITTER,
Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments constantly on hand or made to order, of the best material and workmanship. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Purifier and Hydrant.
No. 129 SECOND STREET,
Between Wood and Smithfield.

MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,
For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed. The services of all denominations permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients to board to pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. All regular steam sending boy patients to private rooms may have full charge of the same.
Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the Sisters, renders this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.
Medical staff and months of daily attendance:
Dr. McCLELLAN, M. D., 139 Grant street, October, November and December.
Dr. THOS. J. McLAUGHLIN, M. D., 142 Smithfield st., April, May and June.
Dr. JAS. N. BENHAM, M. D., 153 Third street, July, August and September.
Dr. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 167 Ross street, January, February and March.
Dr. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant street, Sundays, in daily attendance.
se24

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. S. KING, HAS RESUMED the practice of
DENTISTRY,
At No. 104 Fifth st., Opposite Cathedral
where he wishes to receive all his friends and patrons, who are in need of the services of an experienced Dental practitioner.
Especial attention will be given to the preservation of the natural teeth, by skillfully filling them with the best of select material, and by giving them other proper treatment, thus preserving them for future use and comfort in a right old age.
Irregularity of the teeth of young persons skillfully attended to and corrected.
Those beautiful and life-like artificial teeth, rendered so comfortable and useful by the magic of the hydrostatic mechanism, will be made ready for all who may favor the subscriber.
OFFICE HOURS, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
au25-ly

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
450 PIECES,
22,000 YARDS,
OF
Brussels.
The above immense stock, including every variety of Style and Pattern, all the Newest Designs, and all the Fall Novelties, is now being offered at the
LOWEST RATES,
With every inducement in price, by
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 FIFTH STREET,
oct11 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
87 FOURTH STREET,
OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING.
THE LATEST FALL STYLES.
A number of designs exclusively our own.
The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of
DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
RUGS, &c., &c.
McCALLUM BROS.,
se29eod 87 FOURTH STREET.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS.
We have just opened a splendid stock of
English Woolen Druggets,
2¼, 2, 3¼ and 3¼ YARDS WIDE, AND
BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,
2¼ by 3 yards, 3 by 3¼ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next House to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice,
no6

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SCOTT & HENNEGEN
WHOLESALE JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH
WATCHES,
ALSO, JOBBERS IN ALL DESIRABLE STYLES OF AMERICAN
Clocks,
Including the justly celebrated
SETH THOMAS AND CARTER CALENDARS AND REGULATORS.
(Exclusively Wholesale.)
31 FIFTH ST., Second Floor,
oct8-ym PITTSBURGH, PA.

SARVER & BROWN,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.
NO. 49 FEDERAL ST. bet. Lacock & Robinson.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oct3-1y-TuThSat.

WILL T. WILEY,
WATCHES, JEWELR

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern	First Mail	3 p. m.
Eastern	Second Mail	9 1/2 p. m.
Eastern	Third Mail	12 midnight.
Western	First Mail	4 p. m.
Western	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Philadelphia	First Mail	3 p. m.
Philadelphia	Second Mail	12 midnight.
Southern	One Mail	12 midnight.
Oil Creek	One Mail	12 midnight.
Connellsville	One Mail	12 midnight.
Butler, Harmony & Harper	One Mail	12 midnight.
Allen's Valley	One Mail	12 midnight.
Brownsville	One Mail	6 a. m.

The 9:15 mail is a through pouch to Philadelphia. Sunday morning mail closes at 10 a. m.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN SEMINARY.—The introductory address to the students of the Theological Seminary will be delivered in the first U. P. Church, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Yesterday morning in the Court of Common Pleas, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Walter S. McCune and Daniel R. Thompson, Esqrs., were admitted to practice in the various Courts of Allegheny county.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Yesterday afternoon, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Walter J. McCune and Daniel R. Thompson were admitted to practice in the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., of Allegheny county.

"DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY."—We invite the attention of parties desiring to invest in real estate, to those lots advertised for sale by John D. Bailey, situated on the corner of West Common and Rebecca street. These lots for convenience, location, size, &c., are all that could be desired.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

The only case before the Court yesterday was that Nicholas Voeghtley et al., vs. William J. Kounts, being an action of ejectment on a tract of land situate in Reserve township, containing about half an acre, and valued at five hundred dollars. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

OUT ON BAIL.—James Farrell, who was committed to jail on Monday, by Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, on a charge of committing an assault and battery upon his wife, was released yesterday, having procured three hundred dollars bail for his appearance at the December term of Court, John Grady, who was committed by Mayor McCarthy on a charge of larceny, also procured the necessary bail to answer at Court, and was released.

KITTANNING BASE BALL MATCH.—A member of the Hiawatha Club complains of two mistakes in the published report of the late match played with the Bengal Tiger Base Ball Club of Kittanning. The first is that Thomas Harrell, of the Hiawatha, was Umpire, instead of Brison, and the second, that the score was four fifteen to three, but was fifteen for Bengal Tigers, and twelve for Hiawatha, with Medling at the bat and no one out.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Stowe.

In the case of Paff & Fisher vs. Dr. F. Vonn, the plaintiff took a non-suit and the jury was discharged. Non-suits were also entered in the case of George W. Welds vs. Trainor & Mailer-dor, and Philip Mateer vs. Philip Umhart.

Margaret Cahill vs. John Caldwell. Action to sustain the validity of a will. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff

John Carr vs. Owners of steamboat Cosgrave. On trial.

FALLACIES IN SCRIPTURAL TERMS.—Rev Samuel C. Kerr, the author of a work lately published, entitled "The Jewish Church in its Relations to the Jewish Nation and the Gentiles," announces that he will meet the ministry of the evangelical churches, and others who may choose to attend, in the basement of the Rev. Dr. Howard's Second Presbyterian church, on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, for the purpose of "pointing out several fallacies in the terms of the English Version of the Scriptures, and the consequent confusion to which they lead."

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH.—The Reformed Presbyterian (Old School) congregation, Rev. A. M. Milligan, pastor, which has been worshipping for some months past in the hall connected with the Fourth Ward Public School building, on Penn street, held a meeting on Monday evening, and decided to purchase a lot on Hancock street, upon which a building has already been erected, which can be remodelled and fitted up as a church edifice. The price of the property is twenty thousand dollars, sixteen thousand of which was subscribed at the meeting on Monday night. The congregation is in a very flourishing condition, and the balance of the amount will be forthcoming.

Allegheny Soldiers's League.

A regular weekly meeting of the Allegheny City Soldiers' League was held last evening in Davis's Hall, Federal street, which was largely attended and much enthusiasm manifested. Quite a number of new members were enrolled. Several amendments to the constitution which were offered at the last meeting were taken up and adopted. One of the amendments adopted changes the time of the holding of the meetings of the League from every Tuesday evening to the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to be submitted to the citizens, and also to the City Councils of Allegheny, asking their influence and support for the establishment of a Library and Reading Room, under the auspices of the League. If the project meets the approbation of the citizens, and a Library is established, it is the intention of the League to have a series of public lectures, the proceeds of which will be applied to sick and wounded soldiers and their families. The object is a noble one, and deserves the support of our patriotic citizens. The League adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The court met yesterday morning, when the following business was transacted:

E. A. McConnell, of Greene county, on motion of A. A. Purman, Esq., Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette county, on motion of D. S. Wilson, Esq., George W. Miller, of Washington county, on motion of Joseph Henderson, Esq., and H. C. Winslow, of Jefferson county, on motion of W. F. Jenks, Esq., were duly admitted and qualified to practice at this Court.

Steele vs. Frazier. Jefferson county. Argued by W. P. Jenks for plaintiff in error, and by A. L. Gordon, contra.

Barr vs. Kelly; Jefferson county. Argued by W. P. Jenks, for plaintiff in error, and by Gordon, contra.

School Directors of Union township vs. Monks; Jefferson county. Argued by Gordon for plaintiff in error, and by Sargeant, contra.

Nesbit vs. Holliday; Jefferson county. Argued by W. L. Corbett for plaintiff, and by Gordon, contra.

Gaunt vs. Lobengier; Clarion county. Argued by A. J. Reed for plaintiff in error, and by Corbett, contra.

Fuller's Appeal; Fayette county. Argued by John Fuller for appellant, and by E. A. Sayers, contra.

Lyons et al.'s appeal; Greene county. Argued by Purman for appellant, and by E. A. Sayers, contra.

Rice vs. Rice; Greene county. Submitted by Wylie for plaintiff in error, and Purman, contra.

Maple et al. vs. Kussart; Greene county. Argued by Purman for plaintiff in error, and Sayers, contra.

Meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Society.

The Allegheny County Prison Society held their regular monthly meeting yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, Vice President Robert Orr presiding. Members present—Robert Orr, H. J. Lynch, J. D. Carlisle, Q. C. Ormsby, Dr. Robert Woods, Dr. John Dunlap, D. D., Captain C. T. Ewing, and Barclay Preston.

The meeting was opened by prayer, after which the Treasurer, Mr. J. D. Carlisle, reported that the Society was in debt $234.

Reports were then read from the Day Committees, respecting the condition of the jail and the prisoners there incarcerated, after which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That each member of the committee be, and is hereby appointed to collect funds for the Society.

On motion, Robert Orr and Captain Chatham T. Ewing were requested to correspond with the Hon. Mr. Wines, of the New York prison association, concerning a young man now stopping with Captain Ewing.

The following letter was read from a young lady of high social standing, residing in Allegheny, and addressed to the Society, returning the thanks of the Society returned to the authoress, and the letter submitted for publication, with the understanding that the names be suppressed:

ALLEGHENY, Saturday, November 3.

MR. JOSEPH MCKNIGHT,—*Dear Sir*: As you are the President of the Allegheny County Prison Society, may I state to you one or two things that Mrs. M. and myself desirable towards improving the condition of the women in the jail. Yesterday morning Mrs. C. went with me, at first at her solicitation, and we remained nearly three hours, going from cell to cell, talking, advising and praying with the women, but we, during all that time, had no seat, and consequently came away perfectly worn out. But, aside from our inconvenience, it is not right that the inmates of the cell should have no chair or stool. They asked me again and again before we left, to try and get permission for them to do sewing for some one. If we desire to reform them at all in their present life, it seems as if we should try and soften their hearts, and lead them to cultivate home habits. As it is, they spend their time leading one another into more and more profitable gossip, but they say they want to do something better. If it could be possible to have a large room filled up where they could come together, and where we could go and hold a sewing service with them, would be very desirable. If not, can we not make the cells more habitable. In our visits we find it best to say very little about the cause which has brought them to the jail, for the feeling of bitterness that comes with a mention of the wrongs unfits them for development. We feel something should be done for the women as they come out of prison; but as yet do not see our way clearly what to do, but trust we shall be directed.

Steps were then taken towards procuring books from the Sunday School Union for the use of the prisoners, it being stated that Warden White had evinced much interest in this.

On motion, the Society adjourned until the first Tuesday of December next.

Malaria Everywhere.

Rarely has there been a season as fruitful as this of of malarious diseases. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West; not merely in all the old haunts of Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended into the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal Air this season, and should at once resort to the only approved preventive of its consequences, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. A tonic and a purgative, and a septic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and baffle all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms himself against malaria with this powerful *defensive medicine* may walk in fever-scorched districts fearless of its insidious atmospheres. The intermittents and remittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be but the forerunners of a deadlier scourge now on its way westward from the far East. Prepare the system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for a successful battle with the *neophilic* causes of our *epidemics*. Be wise in time. Hold every where.—*New York World, Nov. 6, 1866.*

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, November 6, 1866.

The New York quotations received at Byron's Stock Rooms show a further advance in Gold and Governments. The Railways that have been so rampant for the last fort-night are receding, and the indications point to lower figures. There are powerful combinations at work manipulating these stocks, and the tone of the money market is very favorable to the most stupendous operations. The following are the noon quotations:

Gold	143½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	104½
" 5-20's, 1865	106
" 1865	107¼
" 1st series, 10's	108
" 2d and 3d series 7.30's	105
Michigan Southern	91
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	100¾
Erie	76
W. U. Telegraph Co	57½
Chicago and Rock Island	104½
Chicago and Northwestern	79

Mining stocks are as follows: Gregory (gold), 14; Rocky Mountain, 9½; Quartz, 9½; Hope, 11½; Caribou, 5½; Holman, 26; Keystone, 16; Cope, 3.

—There was increased speculative activity in the railway share market last week, the volume of business being enormous and the dealings attended with great excitement. At interval, says the *Herald*, the rush to buy was fully equal to any similar scenes incident to former speculative periods on the Stock Exchange, and the temper of the streets was never more decidedly bullish. The transactions on the whole were well distributed, but special attention was directed to Erie and Northwestern shares, which fluctuated somewhat widely. The former rose to 86 under a strong demand, but finally closed at 85@85½, while the latter ranged from 57 to 63, closing at 56@56½. The preferred stock was in good demand and rose at one time to 82, the inference on the part of the public being that it is relatively cheaper than the common stock. The common stock is, however, the speculative favorite, especially with Western men, some of whom argue in favor of a closer permanent approximation in value of the two classes as in the case of Erie. This, however, can only be justified on the assumption that the company will be able to pay dividends on both, a prospect to which the present large earnings of the road ultimately point. With respect to Erie, its firmness in the London market at about 51½ in gold is not without influence in inspiring confidence in the stock on this side.

—The list at M'Elwaine's regular weekly stock sales was not sufficiently large to attract much attention in the morning. There were but unsalable stocks offered, but those that were sold brought pretty good prices. The sales were:

50 shares Marine Oil Co	2 50
60 shares of National Refining & Storing Co	3 00

The list of Allegheny Valley stock put up was withdrawn under a bid of 15. Connellsville was bid up to 99, and then withdrawn. Grain Receipts at M. Ilsley Jones & Co.'s Commercial and Fruit House stocks did not receive any bids.

—The stockholders of the Real Estate Savings Bank met at the bank building, No. 63 Fourth street, at ten o'clock this morning, for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing two years. The former incumbents were re-elected without a dissentient voice. They in turn re-elected Mr. Samuel M. Hunter President. It is probable that the institution will be offered as hereforre, viz:

Directors to be elected.

Vice President—W. B. Copeland.

Trustees—Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Isaac Jones, W. G. Copeland, Harvey Childs, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, C. G. Hussey, Jacob Painter, Nicholas Wain and Robert Bruce.

Accountant—B. C. Parke.

Solicitor—E. Bradford Foltz.

The last statement of this bank is that no money can be loaned on personal security, but only on real estate. The purpose is that the repayment does not depend on the ries and fall of individuals. First-class improved real estate, and the building and loan stocks of Pennsylvania, or of the United States in which every new issue of bonds should be funded, are the only securities which can be realized, until on them the trustees and depositors can rely with entire confidence, to pay over the amount for which the institution may be liable for at any time and under any state of the money market.

Following is the statement of the Real Estate Savings Bank on the first day of October, 1866:

ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages bein first lien on	
Real Estate	$219,397 02
U. S. 7.30 Bonds	20,000 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	5,000 00
Interest accrued on above	2,500 00
Interest accrued on above (not yet realized)	1,000 00
Office Furniture	100 00
Cash	32,250 00
Total	$280,247 02
LIABILITIES.	
Amount Due Depositors	$250,783 20
Net Profits—	
November 1st, '65	$8,639 56 $29,247 56
Initial or Guaranty Fund	200 00
Total	$280,247 02

—The Western Insurance Company announced a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents on each share out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of taxes.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 7, 1866.

Business yesterday was not very active, having fallen off to half the amount of the day before. The weather is all that could be desired for out-door trade, Carriers are moving slowly with about five ox teams to the load, and the roads are in good condition for the transportation of heavy loads. The Kate Putnam is receiving for St. Louis, and will be the first boat for that point. The A. menia is loading for Memphis and New Orleans persons having that way freight will do well to call. The Canada is announced for Clarksville and Nashville. Grain—The market continues firm, with a good demand for the various kinds. Flour—Receipts 2,200 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 9 car loads and 50 bush. Oats in good demand; receipts 2 car loads and 1,15 sacks; prices tend upward. Barley—Receipts 15 sacks; prices unchanged. Corn—Receipts 2 car loads and very firm; stocks light. Receipts of Corn meal very firm; stocks light. Receipts 1 car load and 72 sacks. Flour firm, with an active demand; receipts 1,000 bbls. The advantages of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad Company has been sustained. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The market was steady with a good demand; sales of timothy from the store, at $23 50; also, store, $25 00, and 16 loads at sales, delivered, $24 00@26 00. The receipts are increasing.

BACON—Was in moderate demand. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders—3,000 pounds at 9½@9½c. Ribbed Sides—2,000 pounds at 18c. Hams—1,000 pounds plain sugar cured at 22@22½c; 1,00 pounds canvassed at 23@23½c.

LARD OIL—The market was dull but prices were unchanged; sales 2½ barrels No. 1 at $1 45@1 48; sales in store No. 2 at $1 40, a decline.

BUTTER—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand; sales of choice roll at 36c. Packed dull and prices irregular.

EGGS—The market was steady but prices have undergone no change; sales 7 barrels at 30c.

POTATOES—Are dull at $2 50@2 75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was well supplied; sales 3 tons at $4 50 per cwt.

APPLES—The receipts were large. Yesterday's were 187 barrels; sales of vessels at $2 75.

HOMINY—sales 4 barrels at $7 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Market well supplied; sales 7 barrels Jersey, common, at $15 00; sales 3 barrels cultivated at $20 00. The receipts were moderate.

CHEESE—Our market continues to be well supplied. The receipts yesterday fell off to 200 boxes. We quote the following sales: Goshen, 1,000 lbs at 20c; Hamburg, 40 lbs and 300 lbs do, both at 17c.

PICKLES—Sales of 10 barrels in vinegar, Cucumber, at $4 50 per barrel.

Fish—Market steady with a good demand. Mackerel—Sales No. 1 Shore $26; No. 1 Bay $24; No. 2 Bay $20; No. 3 large $16. Gibbed Herring, new, $10. Codfish, large $12@13; medium $10; Scaled $15 per half barrel $8 50. Lake Herrings, $5 per half barrel.

FLOUR—Firmness continues to rule the market. Holders have matters pretty much in their own hands. The following sales are reported: Family, $12 50@13 00; extra, $11 50@12 00; No. 1, $10 50@11 00; No. 2, $9 50@10 00. Rye flour, $8 50@9 00, except for very nice heavy lots, but the market is dull. Buckwheat, $4 50@5 00. Corn meal, $4 50@5 00.

CHICAGO.

H. Milward & Co., in their circular of Saturday last, state that the Pork Packing season, though not yet in full vigor, has been fairly inaugurated. Four houses have already commenced, and have managed to avoid accumulating heavily. There is very little speculative lumber trade. The price of Hogs has kept up so well that only the most adventurous packers, or those with a large capital, have ventured to any extent in packing. The numbers are, however, increasing, and the season will probably not fall far short, perhaps rapid, decline in the price of Hogs, or general feeling of depression throughout the country as to any prices approaching those current for the last two years, will cause many packers to withdraw. Under doubtless, prices will be established fairly profitable for packers, and the season will probably not experience some chance of reimbursement for its investments.

The decline has already commenced, and operators in Hogs will have to exercise great caution as to when it will cease. In this part of the country we get $ grass fed based on the provision prices of the week, but understand, at present, that Chicago is the vessel.

It is probable that Chicago, as well as other markets, will follow the lead of Cincinnati and will be long rail. of by her as a packing point. Now England buyers are still in the market to some extent and the reasonable goods continue to command full prices. The tone of the market is steady, and there are no indications for breaks in the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grain and breadstuffs are excited and in speculative demand, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, beans and bulk meats particularly active. Provisions, such as beef, and hams are quiet. Agricultural produce is in fair demand; eggs and green fruit firmer; potatoes and dairy products dull. Groceries are steady and unchanged. Wines, green and dried fruit, canned goods are quiet and accumulating. Groceries are steady and unchanged. Coffees are more active, and prices are firmer. Sugars are dull and unchanged. Molasses and syrups are dull and heavy at a little for western. Lard firmer and more active at 11@12c; and sales as high as 12½c. Butter steady.

HARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 6, 1866.

FLOUR—Dull and declined 15@25c.

WHEAT—Steady at $2 22@2 23 for No. 1, and $2 09 for No. 2.

CORN—Unsettled and declined 4@5c, closing at 61@62 for No. 1 and 60@61 for No. 2.

OATS—Opened steady at 42@43c for No. 1, and 40@41c for No. 2, closing dull at 42@43c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Dull. New Mess Pork $28.

BEEF—Dull at $10 50 for common to choice.

LARD—Dull at 11@11½c.

HAMS—Dull at 11@11½c.

The business of Pork packing says the *Democrat*, has not yet commenced generally, and, from present indications, will not before the 20th inst. or the 1st of December.

The country is full of corn, and feeders as yet are not disposed to meet the views of packers, while the latter are not disposed to operate without feeding, hence pork down to warrant packers in paying the views of feeders. Should the latter be disposed to wait for low rates of corn, and the former to pay the views of feeders, the season will be a short one. Should, however, some very cheap lots have been sold in the country, which will cut into the early packing, but the views of the shippers generally are considerably below the quotations.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

The receipts of beef cattle since January 1st, were 200,000 head. The receipts of hogs since that date were 1,000,000 head, and sheep and calves 100,000 head. The receipts of cattle have been light the week previous. Business has been very inactive throughout the entire week, and prices falling lower for all grades than quoted the week previous. Sales have been made from day to day from the East, we learn that the markets there are dull and prices weak, and the class of stock offered for sale was not of a character to command full prices. Receipts for the week 2,500 head. Most of the cattle shipped into the Union Stock Yards during the past week was common grades, which was not wanted at any price. The best of it was hauled off to the country to be fattened, as a feeding lot for feeders is rare, hence much of it is left over to night unsold.

A drove of 100 head of cattle from Central Missouri arrived a day or two since and on Saturday morning 14 of the lot were offered for sale. The balance of the lot that were going to be removed were taken away and placed on the feeding grounds of Messrs. Fall & Sons. None of these cattle will be allowed to be sold at the stock yard. Every precaution in the way of quarantine will be maintained, and all cattle that have the disease is supposed by some parties to be the result of feeding Distillery slops, which we do not also mentioned. A thorough investigation into the matter ought to be instituted, as the feeding of the cattle plague is fearful to contemplate.

The market on Saturday closed quiet and heavy. We quote 3,000 head in the pens as follows:

The following are the closing prices:

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Fair to good	6½@7
Fair drafters—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs, at	5@5½
Ordinary to choice cows and steers, averaging 900 to 1,000 lbs, at	4@5
Inferior to fair	3@4
Inferior to common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs, at	3@3½
Inferior to light cows and steers, rough and coarse, averaging 700 to 800 lbs, at	2½@3
Inferior to fair	2@2½

The prevailing prices for the same period in the year 1865 were as follows:

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At the Shelby Home yards there was a good supply of all kinds of stock during the past week, but at the Bourbon House there was a large falling off in the supply of cattle, although there has been no advance in prices. The market has ruled very dull throughout the week. The stock offering consists mostly altogether of common and medium grades. There are no real prime stock offering. Prices range at from best to fair, $5@6; common to good, $4@5; and inferior to ordinary cattle, 3@4c for fair to good; 2½@3c for common and light stock, and 2@2½c for inferior and ragged stock.

Hogs—The supply offering is in excess of the demand, and the market is very dull at 9@9½c for gross, for the best quality, and 9@9½c for light stock.

PHILADELPHIA.

The cattle market for the week ending November 5 was moderately active, but prices were unchanged; about 2,300 head arrived and sold at from 8@8½c for extra, 7@7½c for fair to good, and 5@6½c for common as from Hadle per lb, as to quality.

Hogs—Were quiet and lower, closing at 10@10½c for different grades at from $10@12 for the 100 lbs net.

Sheep—Were also dull and declined, about 2,000 head arrived and sold at from 6@7c per lb gross as to quality.

Cows—Were in demand at full prices, about 200 sold at from $40@70 for springers, and $60@100 per head for cow and calf.

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Dudley, by count	1,000
Louisville, by count	700
Total	3,200

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	Light.	Heavy.
Inferior	$ 3 75@ 4 00	$ 3 50@ 4 00
Common leaf	5 00@ 7 00	6 00@ 9 00
Medium do	6 00@11 00	8 00@14 00
Good do	12 00@14 00	12 00@16 00
Fine do	16 00@17 00	15 00@18 00
Selections		20 00

CUTTING TOBACCO.

Common cutting	$ 6 00@15 00
Medium cutting	15 00@25 00
Good cutting	25 00@32 00
Fine and choice	35 00@50 00

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.

BOLLMAN'S

Imperial French Vinegar

Manufactured by E. & H. BOLLMAN Bremen, Germany.

For sale by the well known firms of

MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN RENSHAW,
FLEMING, JOSEPH A. FLEMING,
TOOL & CLANEY,
(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)

This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and pickling purposes as to ordinary family use.

☞ Grocers known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with

BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.,
my28-tuthsw No. 53 S. Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

THE OIL REGION.

Advices per mail, from the oil producing districts of the Allegheny River down to Monday, report the market active with a slight advance on our former quotations. Holders appear firmer than they have been, and there are quite a number of buyers in the market. The *Titusville Herald*, of Monday, gives the following sales as having been made on Saturday: 500 barrels for the New York market on Pioneer Run, by gravity, at $2 40 delivered on the cars; 600 barrels on the Central Petroleum Company's lands at $3 4,000 barrels Jersey, common, at $15 00; sales 5 barrels cultivated at $20 00. The receipts were moderate.

CHEESE—Our market continues to be well supplied. The receipts yesterday fell off to 200 boxes. We quote the following sales: Goshen, 1,000 lbs at 20c; Hamburg, 40 lbs and 300 lbs do, both at 17c.

PICKLES—Sales of 10 barrels in vinegar, Cucumber, at $4 50 per barrel.

Fish—Market steady with a good demand. Mackerel—Sales No. 1 Shore $26; No. 1 Bay $24; No. 2 Bay $20; No. 3 large $16. Gibbed Herring, new, $10. Codfish, large $12@13; medium $10; Scaled $15 per half barrel $8 50. Lake Herrings, $5 per half barrel.

FLOUR—Firmness continues to rule the market. Holders have matters pretty much in their own hands. The following sales are reported: Family, $12 50@13 00; extra, $11 50@12 00; No. 1, $10 50@11 00; No. 2, $9 50@10 00. Rye flour, $8 50@9 00, except for very nice heavy lots, but the market is dull. Buckwheat, $4 50@5 00. Corn meal, $4 50@5 00.

CHICAGO.

H. Milward & Co., in their circular of Saturday last, state that the Pork Packing season, though not yet in full vigor, has been fairly inaugurated. Four houses have already commenced, and have managed to avoid accumulating heavily. There is very little speculative lumber trade. The price of Hogs has kept up so well that only the most adventurous packers, or those with a large capital, have ventured to any extent in packing. The numbers are, however, increasing, and the season will probably not fall far short, perhaps rapid, decline in the price of Hogs, or general feeling of depression throughout the country as to any prices approaching those current for the last two years, will cause many packers to withdraw. Under doubtless, prices will be established fairly profitable for packers, and the season will probably not experience some chance of reimbursement for its investments.

The decline has already commenced, and operators in Hogs will have to exercise great caution as to when it will cease. In this part of the country we get $ grass fed based on the provision prices of the week, but understand, at present, that Chicago is the vessel.

It is probable that Chicago, as well as other markets, will follow the lead of Cincinnati and will be long rail. of by her as a packing point. Now England buyers are still in the market to some extent and the reasonable goods continue to command full prices. The tone of the market is steady, and there are no indications for breaks in the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grain and breadstuffs are excited and in speculative demand, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, beans and bulk meats particularly active. Provisions, such as beef, and hams are quiet. Agricultural produce is in fair demand; eggs and green fruit firmer; potatoes and dairy products dull. Groceries are steady and unchanged. Wines, green and dried fruit, canned goods are quiet and accumulating. Groceries are steady and unchanged. Coffees are more active, and prices are firmer. Sugars are dull and unchanged. Molasses and syrups are dull and heavy at a little for western. Lard firmer and more active at 11@12c; and sales as high as 12½c. Butter steady.

HARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 6, 1866.

FLOUR—Dull and declined 15@25c.

WHEAT—Steady at $2 22@2 23 for No. 1, and $2 09 for No. 2.

CORN—Unsettled and declined 4@5c, closing at 61@62 for No. 1 and 60@61 for No. 2.

OATS—Opened steady at 42@43c for No. 1, and 40@41c for No. 2, closing dull at 42@43c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Dull. New Mess Pork $28.

BEEF—Dull at $10 50@11 00 for common to choice.

LARD—Dull at 11@11½c.

HAMS—Dull at 11@11½c.

The business of Pork packing says the *Democrat*, has not yet commenced generally, and, from present indications, will not before the 20th inst. or the 1st of December.

The country is full of corn, and feeders as yet are not disposed to meet the views of packers, while the latter are not disposed to operate without feeding, hence pork down to warrant packers in paying the views of feeders. Should the latter be disposed to wait for low rates of corn, and the former to pay the views of feeders, the season will be a short one. Should, however, some very cheap lots have been sold in the country, which will cut into the early packing, but the views of the shippers generally are considerably below the quotations.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

The receipts of beef cattle since January 1st, were 200,000 head. The receipts of hogs since that date were 1,000,000 head, and sheep and calves 100,000 head. The receipts of cattle have been light the week previous. Business has been very inactive throughout the entire week, and prices falling lower for all grades than quoted the week previous. Sales have been made from day to day from the East, we learn that the markets there are dull and prices weak, and the class of stock offered for sale was not of a character to command full prices. Receipts for the week 2,500 head. Most of the cattle shipped into the Union Stock Yards during the past week was common grades, which was not wanted at any price. The best of it was hauled off to the country to be fattened, as a feeding lot for feeders is rare, hence much of it is left over to night unsold.

A drove of 100 head of cattle from Central Missouri arrived a day or two since and on Saturday morning 14 of the lot were offered for sale. The balance of the lot that were going to be removed were taken away and placed on the feeding grounds of Messrs. Fall & Sons. None of these cattle will be allowed to be sold at the stock yard. Every precaution in the way of quarantine will be maintained, and all cattle that have the disease is supposed by some parties to be the result of feeding Distillery slops, which we do not also mentioned. A thorough investigation into the matter ought to be instituted, as the feeding of the cattle plague is fearful to contemplate.

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